

## BORAH SAYS PERKINS ROBBED THE PEOPLE

Senator's Hot Attack on Critic  
May Widen Gap Between  
Moose and Republicans.

### ASSAILS ALASKA SCHEMES

Activities With Morgans and  
Guggenheims Called Illegal  
and Nefarious.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—When George W. Perkins took occasion this morning to attack Senator William E. Borah of Idaho for the latter's speech at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday he invited a controversy which may emphasize the chasm that divides the Progressive Republicans from the third party.

For some time Senator Borah has been the principal attraction at Republican get-together dinners and meetings throughout the country. He figured prominently in the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington and since then has spoken at the Union League Club in Baltimore, the Republican Club of New York city and the recent statewide gathering of Republicans at Columbus.

Only a few days ago Speaker Champ Clark publicly predicted that Senator Borah would be the next Republican nominee for President.

While friendly to Col. Roosevelt and favoring his nomination on the Republican ticket in 1916, the Senator from Idaho has refused to subscribe to the third party movement and has objected to killing the Republican party. In consequence he has been attacked unmercifully by the Bull Moose leaders.

The Senator turned on his assailants at Columbus, criticizing especially ex-Senator Beveridge and George W. Perkins. Mr. Perkins reminded the references to himself in a letter addressed to Senator Borah, which the Senator read in some of the Eastern newspapers today, as a caustic reply Senator Borah pays his compliments to Mr. Perkins.

### Calls It "Shameless Monopoly."

Senator Borah refers to Perkins's connection with the International Harvester Company, which he denounces as the "most unconscionable and shameless monopoly," and which, he suggests, Mr. Perkins organized and dominated and "out of which you took, as I am informed, between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000."

That was Senator Borah's rejoinder to Mr. Perkins's disclaimer that he (Perkins) was a defending monopoly.

"I do not deny at all," adds Mr. Borah, "the efficacy of that philosophy which permits men to take the wealth of the greater portions of their lives and after gathering all the fruits that such a practice may bring—reputations, but I have always believed that the character of a man should be to some extent the characteristic of an accompaniment of those destined reputations."

"If I am mistaken about the amount which you took out of the Harvester trust organization you will please advise me and I will correct the figures, but if you did take out that amount who said it? Estimate the farmers of this country. And how were you able to make them pay you between five and seven million dollars for what you did simply through the power of a cruel and brutal monopoly?"

"A scheme or plan by which one man can impose upon a great multitude of people of this country the burden of a great fortune is a thing which you do not think so. Well, that is quite natural, for you got the five millions."

Senator Borah described another monopoly characteristic of the Harvester trust as "the inhuman way in which it worked and treated its employees." On this point he says:

"The perfectly repulsive scenes which those who visited the factory were permitted to witness would cause one to wonder where its chief financial backer and most powerful director deposited his altruistic impulses and his unspeakable emotions for humanity in general when he visited the plant."

Women Have to Work at Night.

Senator Borah then quoted from the report of the State factory committee of New York, which shows that the women received from \$5 to \$7 a week and which describes the evils of the piece work system and the night work of women.

Commenting on the disclosures in the report Senator Borah said:

"This is only a slight indication as to what this report shows as to the repulsive and inhuman and hellish treatment which those women received at the hands of this combination—out of deference to your state feelings I will not call it a monopoly. When your attention was called to this you are reported as saying:

"This night work has been rendered necessary largely because of the Government's perfectly unreasonable attitude toward large corporations."

"Now, sir, if you will take into consideration the tremendous fortune which was taken out of this combination, the oppressed and distressed condition and resistance of the workers, the employees, your cry and cynical comment, it is a monopoly to me that you not only have here a monopoly of the characteristics and workings of an American monopoly, but you have an utterly repulsive master who is always willing to defend his position and to deny that profits engaged in such practices, while at the same time he is reaching every dollar down to the employee and to the police, whose mind can contrive to get hold of it."

Tells of Steel Trust Profits.

Senator Borah then reviewed the history of the organization of the steel trust and reminded Mr. Perkins of his connection with that organization through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He said that Senator Borah took \$25,000,000 out of the steel trust for devising a plan by which competition was destroyed.

"Just what portion of this \$25,000,000 did you get I am of course unable to state," said Senator Borah, "but from what your associates in business have told me as to your caution in watching the division of the proceeds I have no reason to believe that you got any less than your proportion."

Mr. Borah then reviewed the information brought out by an investigation of the steel trust under a resolution which he introduced. He described the conditions of the workmen as "repulsive and inhuman."

The Senator also identified Mr. Perkins with the organization of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad system to dominate the transportation of New England, saying:

"It was Mr. Perkins, a criminal transaction. The men who manipulated it to get the benefit of it were just as much violators of the law as the man who holds me up on the street and takes my purse. If I do you an injustice in assuming that you had any part in this or that you received any benefit from this nefarious and infamous transaction, no one will set more quickly than myself in correcting it."

Senator Borah said further that he would not have referred publicly to the matters but for the fact that Mr. Perkins had said in his statement this morning that Senator Borah had "maliciously misrepresented him."

Commenting on Mr. Perkins's charge that Senator Borah as a member of the National Committee met with

certain men, including ex-Senator Simon Guggenheim, the Senator asks:

"Now you always of that opinion?"

He refers to testimony before a Senate committee as to the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate organized to develop Alaska and quotes one of the witnesses who had sought out to build a railroad at testifying to his personal negotiations with George W. Perkins, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., and recites that Perkins told him that there was an agreement between the Guggenheims and the Morgan firm that there should be no more railroad building in Alaska until the coal fields were opened as a result of the Government issuing patents to coal claims then pending.

Senator Borah quotes the same witness as testifying that Senator Beveridge as chairman of the Committee on Territories had refused to allow this testimony to be taken down when given before his committee some months before, but instead promptly notified Mr. Perkins over the telephone of what had been said.

"If this statement was true," continued Senator Borah, "then you were engaged with Guggenheim through the agent of J. P. Morgan & Co., to monopolize the transportation and natural resources of Alaska. If it is true, you were again, as the days of the Harvester trust, the Steel trust and the New York New Haven and Hartford monopoly, exercising your remarkable genius in the organization of those things which the people very generally believe to be monopolies, but which you seem to think are some kind of cooperative combinations calculated to be of great service to mankind."

"It was the attitude of the Government toward this kind of combinations that you denounced so bitterly when your attention was called to the condition of labor in the Harvester trust shops."

## WEALTHY DAYTON MAN IN ALIENATION SUIT

Valentine Winters's Wife  
Charges Woman Who  
Sued Husband.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Cincinnati people are interested in a \$250,000 suit filed yesterday in Washington by Mrs. Valentine Winters, wife of a wealthy Dayton traction man, who charges alienation of her husband's affections against Mrs. Susan Hoffman Darst, who took up her residence in Washington ten days ago.

The suit may clear up the mystery relating to a suit filed several months ago in the United States District Court in Cincinnati by Mrs. Darst against Winters, charging that on March 15, 1913, Winters removed from Mrs. Darst's residence household goods to the value of \$20,000, and shipped them to New York. A complete list of the property alleged to have been taken was set out. It included oriental floor coverings, bric-a-brac, gold and silver tableware and statuary.

Mrs. Darst alleged that Winters removed the property from her home and took it to a storage house in New York subject to his order. At the time the suit was filed attorneys for Mrs. Darst refused to make a detailed statement.

Mrs. Winters is a daughter of Charles B. Clegg, also a traction magnate of Dayton. She is represented by Attorney Louis Kramer of Cincinnati. He refuses to talk about the case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Susan Hoffman Darst, charged with the alienation of the affections of Valentine Winters, said to-night:

"I had no idea that the suit was to be filed until I was served with papers. They reveal to me the curious duplicity of the man I love and who loves me. Mrs. Winters asks \$250,000. I have securities worth about that sum, given to me by my husband. He tried to get this stock away from me, but I have been protected by my attorney, Louis Kramer, of Cincinnati. Evidently Valentine Winters has decided he cannot force me to return these stocks. His wife sues for the identical amount. Is that not significant considering that Mr. and Mrs. Winters have become reconciled?"

"I have thought that Valentine was the soul of honor and I gave him all that a woman gives to the man she loves."

### CAN'T LIMIT TENNESSEE TOPERS.

Supreme Court Decides Against  
Restriction on Importations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.—On this the last day of the legal existence of saloons and breweries in this State the Supreme Court rendered a decision on the interstate "jag" bill which held that the State could not restrict the amount of liquor that the citizen may order from other territory for his personal consumption.

The interstate "jag bill" was a companion to the "liquor" act under which the State could not restrict the amount of liquor that the citizen may order from other territory for his personal consumption.

The question of whether or not the act was constitutional as a whole was determined by the court, but a test on this will be made later. The "jag bill" sought to make legal the Webb-Kenyon act, which prohibited the sale of liquor to minors and yet not be a prohibition State.

Tennessee's law on the sale of liquor holds only within four miles of a school. If a point could be found outside the limit liquor could be legally dispensed there.

### MINER CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Tells How He and Four Others  
Killed Three Sleeping Men.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 28.—The confession of John Huhta, deported Western Federation of Miners secretary, who was arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of three non-union English miners at Padmaidee on December 7, was followed to-day by the arrest of four other men charged jointly with Huhta.

The confessor told under the number of shots each gunman fired into the Daily boarding house, where Arthur and Harry Jane and Thomas Daily were killed as they slept in a little room. Huhta fired nine shots.

It is said that investigation of the case may lead to arrests of men high in the Federation council.

The confession, coming after the attempt of Federation sympathizers to lay the crime to Waddell Detective Agency deputies, has adversely injured the Federation's strike cause.

Members of the Congress committee went through the stamp mills and smelters of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company to-day at Lake Linden and Hibbald. General Manager James MacNaughton showed them the "Torch Lake" containing thirty years accumulations of stamps and from which the company expects to realize profit of \$1,000,000.

### Fire Threatens Long Branch Hotel.

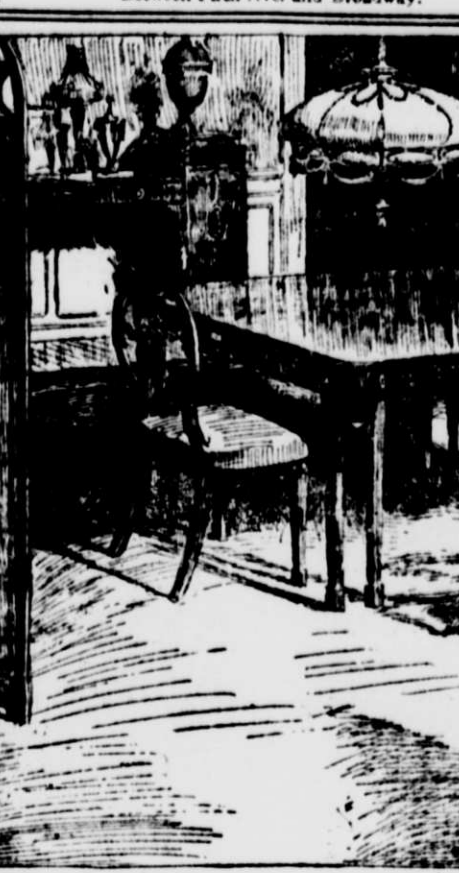
LOBO HAVEN, N. J., Feb. 28.—Confusion reigned here to-night for half an hour or more when fire threatened the Pannas Hotel and block. The blaze started in an outhouse near the river, where oil had been stored. The hotel and block were in flames. The firemen soon had the fire under control.

## The Dining Room of the XVIII. Century

THE cordially dignified hospitality of Eighteenth Century England was well reflected in the suavity of the furniture of the typical Dining Room of the period. That is why the Hampton Shops Reproductions of the classical conceptions of the Brothers Adam, or Sheraton, or Hepplewhite, offer such abundant opportunity for the furnishing of the modern Dining Room.

From them may be selected the ample Table with its slender legs and delicately carved "apron," the oval-backed Chairs with their vase-shaped splats, the Pedestal Sideboard, inlaid with satin wood, or the graceful Gilt Torchers, which will give to the room of to-day an air of the reticent refinement and dignity of Georgian days.

Hampton Shops  
34 and 36 West 32d St., New York  
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway.



## BILL FRAMERS DIVIDE ON LABOR EXEMPTION

Wilson Opposes Specifying  
Unions and Farmers in  
Anti-Trust Measure.

### CONSIDER EVASIVE PLAN

Clayton Bill Amending Injunction Law Will Probably  
Be Taken Up Soon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—No definite conclusion has been reached by the House Committee on the Judiciary in regard to the incorporation in the tentative bill amendatory to the Sherman law of any provision for the exemption of labor unions or cooperative associations of farmers from the operation of the anti-trust statutes.

Great pressure has been brought by labor leaders and agricultural association lobbyists looking to the exemption of their organizations from prosecutions, either civil or criminal, under the anti-monopoly laws. The committee itself is divided on the subject.

The Republicans are opposed to such legislation. The division is among the Democratic majority. Chairman Clayton is known to be unfavorable to such legislation. So also are Representatives McHenry of New Jersey, Dupree of Louisiana and probably Floyd of Arkansas.

It is, however, recalled that when the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill of the last session of the Sixty-second Congress was passed there was included in it a provision that no amount of the \$200,000 appropriated for the support of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice should be applicable to the investigation of Sherman law charges against labor unions or farmers' associations.

This bill was vetoed by President Taft on almost the last day of his official tenure. The majority in favor of the inclusion of the exemption of the two classes of citizens heretofore described was heavy in both houses of Congress.

### Exemption Put in Bill Again.

Immediately after the assembling of the Sixty-third Congress it was found necessary to repeal the legislative, executive and judicial bill in order to provide the funds for the conduct of the Federal civil service for the current fiscal year. Again these provisions of exemption were inserted in the bill.

It passed both houses again and President Wilson signed a long time before affixing his approving signature. The President did not commit himself upon the exemption for special classes of citizens from prosecution under the Sherman law, but volunteered the explanation that in case the necessity for investigation arose he had other funds at his command which could be applied for that purpose.

When President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin was discussing the tentative anti-trust bill before the Judiciary Committee a fortnight ago, he expressed disapproval in general terms of the suggested specific exemptions. At that time Representative Carlin said:

"Dr. Van Hise, I may tell you that the possible exemption of labor unions and farmers' associations from the operation of the anti-trust laws is a question which we will have to consider and to which much thought must be given."

Chairman Clayton denied to-night that the exemption of labor unions and others had been the subject of the committee's deliberations. He acknowledged that the subject might be brought up at almost any time.

### QUOTES WILSON FOR FREE SHIPS IN CANAL

Ante-Election Speech Favoring  
Exemption Is Put Into  
House Record.

### HIS VIEWS AS CANDIDATE

Knowland of California Reads  
What Gov. Wilson Said  
to Jersey Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The speech delivered by Woodrow Wilson at Washington Park, N. J., August 15, 1912, advocating the provision in the Panama Canal act granting American coastwise vessels free passage through the Isthmian waterway, was put in the Congressional Record to-day by Representative Knowland of California.

Mr. Wilson began his speech by deprecating the non-existence of an American merchant marine and directed attention to the Panama Canal, which, he said, would allow the farmers to ship their products to the Pacific by way of Atlantic ports in coastwise steamers. He then referred to the free toll provision.

"You see the object of that, don't you?" Mr. Wilson said in his Washington Park speech. "We don't want the railroads to compete with themselves, because we understand that kind of competition. We want water carriage to compete with land carriage so as to be perfectly sure you are going to get better rates around the canal than you would across the continent."

Representative Knowland called attention, too, to the fact that on July 12, 1913, the Democrats assembled in national convention in Baltimore adopted a platform that contained a plank commending the provision in the American coastwise vessels to the Panama Canal. Then the California Representative quoted this paragraph from Mr. Wilson's Washington Park speech to the farmers:

"In the face of the platform. Our platform is not molasses to catch flies. It means business. It means what it says. It is the utterance of earnest and honest men who intend to do business along those lines and who are not waiting to see whether they can catch votes with those promises before they determine whether they are going to act upon them or not. They know the American people are now taking notice in a way in which they never took notice before, and gentlemen who talk one way and vote another are going to be retired to very quiet and private retreat."

The text of Gov. Wilson's Washington Park speech shows plainly that he wanted to convey the thought to the farmers that the free tolls clause was a good thing for them and that the policy would not be abandoned if the Democratic candidate was elected President.

It is the purpose of Representative Knowland and those associated with him in the fight on the bill repealing the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act to contrast the language of Candidate Wilson's Washington Park speech with President Wilson's present attitude on the free toll question.

Here is, in part, what Mr. Wilson said in his Washington Park speech:

"One of the greatest objects in cutting that great ditch across the Isthmus of Panama is to allow farmers who are near the Atlantic to ship to the Pacific by way of the Atlantic ports; to allow all the farmers on what I may, standing here, call this part of the continent, to find an outlet at ports of the gulf or the ports of the Atlantic seaboard, and then have coastwise steamers carry their products down around through the canal."

HIGGINSON ON TRUST BILLS.  
Boston Banker Finds Them So  
Drawn as to Hurt Honest Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Root made a contribution to the record of public comment on the pending trust legislation by presenting in the Senate to-day and having read from the clerk's desk a letter written to him by Henry I. Higginson of Lee, Higginson & Co., the Boston bankers, attacking some of the proposals for trust regulation that are now pending in Congress.

After reviewing the bills which were sent to him by Senator Newlands Mr. Higginson wrote:

"At the heart of the honest man and the dishonest or half honest or reckless man. In short, the gambler or semi-gambler who will run risks, wriggle, and if need be, lie. If the corporations are hurt or crippled it reacts on all the wage earners. Unless most carefully drawn with the full belief that most men are honest and will deal fairly the bills will be hurt or crippled it reacts on all the wage earners. Unless most carefully drawn with the full belief that most men are honest and will deal fairly the bills will be hurt or crippled it reacts on all the wage earners. Unless most carefully drawn with the full belief that most men are honest and will deal fairly the bills will be hurt or crippled it reacts on all the wage earners."

"I recognize the danger of too much power in any man's hand and deprecate the greed of mankind, but this greed appears in the acts of the working man, the farmer and manufacturer, the trader, whether it be in goods, securities or money. Nothing but good courts and a higher tone in business will cure the evils, although the evils have been much lessened in these last years. Ignorance does much more mischief in this world than dishonesty."

"The above are the opinions which come to me after a careful study of this bill and these draft bills by an able lawyer and by myself. If our fellow countrymen cannot be trusted and be on the whole good our country has little value. Having lived among them eighty years, I believe our countrymen can be trusted."

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### THINKS HE'S HAYTI'S PRESIDENT

Theodore Wants to Handle All Business, but He Is Missing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The situation in Hayti is not completely pacified, according to despatches received at the Navy Department.

Upon reports of trouble at Port-au-Prince the Government submarine Nord Alexis sailed for that place to restore order. Senator Theodore is still maintaining that he is the rightful President of Hayti and has notified the German Minister at Port-au-Prince, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, that all business with the Haytian Government is to be brought to him. The Senator's whereabouts are not definitely known, however. The United States submarine Wheeling is still on guard at Cap-Haitien, although it has withdrawn its landing party of bluejackets, as the town is now quiet.

## FURS

We're In Bad Again.

The Blizzard kept the crowds from our store and our sales suffered so badly that we failed to raise the \$12,000 demanded by our Creditors.

## The Cash Must Come

at once, or the Creditors will settle me for sure. We want every woman in New York to buy her Furs here. We have slashed prices mercilessly.

## One Week More

you have the chance of a lifetime to choose from our famous Fur Stock at 33 cents on the dollar.

## SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

As Official Representative—

Representing the Owner for the Creditors I make this statement:—I have looked at the stock of furs and gowns to be sold. I advise the public to buy at reduced prices, for they are all genuine furs. In all there is due for stock \$61,966.

M. LANKRAM.

## SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

### EXTRA SPECIAL

Black Fox A magnificent set of finest Australian fur; long, silky hair; beautiful, durable and exquisitely made; large muffs and assortment of scarfs, \$20 a set; value \$50.

FORMERLY \$50 \$20 SET

### Wonderful Bargain

63 Odd Ladies' Coats All imported French models, elegantly draped, trimmed with contrasting furs in Persian, Hudson Seal, Caracul, genuine Marmot, genuine Broadtail.

\$85 FORMERLY UP TO \$250

### Fur Coats

Beautiful Trimmed New French Models

PERSIAN LAMB	\$175.00	FORMERLY \$450.00
HUDSON SEAL	150.00	300.00
DONNY	20.00	60.00
CARACUL	45.00	125.00
BABY CARACUL	80.00	160.00
CONEY COATS	20.00	45.00
MARMOT MINK	45.00	95.00
PERSIAN LAMB	150.00	300.00
PERSIAN BABY LAMB	250.00	650.00

### Fur Sets

Large Muffs and Elegant Scarfs

RACCOON SETS	\$22.50	FORMERLY \$45.00
BLACK WOLF SETS	20.00	40.00
BLACK FOX SETS	35.00	70.00
SILVER KIT CONEY FOX	20.00	40.00
AMERICAN MOLINE SETS	25.00	50.00
SITKA POINTED SETS	25.00	50.00
REAL SKUNK SETS	45.00	90.00
REAL FITCH SETS	60.00	120.00
GENUINE BLACK LYNX	75.00	150.00

OUR GREATEST BARGAIN

### Men's Fur-Lined Coats

Extra Special \$125 muskrat lined coats, seal and Persian collars, fine broadcloth shell, \$35.00; value \$125.00. Tomorrow only. (Our greatest bargain.)

\$35.00

MR. Thorbyth 302 Fifth Avenue  
Corner 31st Street.

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## "77"

FOR COLDS, IN